

## North Viet Nam

Up to October 19, 1968

# 3,213 U.S. aircraft were downed

# VIETNAM COMRADE

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1968

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5th Year

## South Viet Nam

DEC 3 1968

# P.L.A.F. PUNCH CONSTANTLY GROWS IN WIDESPREAD RELENTLESS ONSETS

\*In August and September, the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. and People Knocked Out 123,000 Enemy Troops Including 45,000 G.I.s and Foreign Mercenaries, Depleted to Impotence a Reinforced U.S. Brigade, Wiped Out or Decimated 2 Regiments, 44 Battalions and 175 Companies, Put out of Action 3,000 Military Vehicles, Aircraft and Vessels Including 1,685 Tanks and Armoured Cars, 158 Ships and Cargo-Boats, 300 Cannons and Mortars and Destroyed or Burnt Hundreds of Military Posts, Bridges and Storehouses.

\*People's Power Set Up in Many Regions.

P.L.A.F. Command's Communique No 10 — Page 4

North Viet Nam Bags Its 3,200th U.S. Plane

# A VICTORY OF OUR WILL TO FIGHT AND WIN

— Excerpt from a Nhan Dan editorial of October 13, 1968

ON October 9 last, our Vinh Linh fighters shot down an American L-19, bringing the total number of American aircraft downed over the North to 3,200.

THE loss of 3,200 aircraft over North Viet Nam is nothing short of a bitter defeat for the American aggressors. Not only because they have lost billions of dollars worth of planes and bombs and thousands of pilots, but precisely because they have in the main fallen short of the objectives of their war of destruction. Over six months ago, in face of their heavy setbacks in both zones of our country, and in the hope of soothing world and American opinion, which was strongly critical of them and was demanding a complete end to the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Johnson and his

gang resorted to the "limited bombing" trick. And while at the Paris talks the American delegates were showing the greatest obstinacy, their air and naval forces hit with greater fury at the provinces of Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh and on the Vinh Linh area. The tonnage of bombs and shells dropped on these regions sharply increased. They thought that with these barbarous methods of attack they would be able to impair the Vietnamese people's fighting will and create more difficulties for our Southern compatriots.

BUT the realities of the resistance put up by our armed forces and people over the past six-and-a-half months have proved that all the perfidious schemes of the American aggressors have come to grief. During this period, they lost 400 more planes and hundreds of pilots. The people in Nghe An, Ha

Tinh, Quang Binh, and the Vinh Linh area, fired by the sacred appeal of President Ho, have evinced extraordinary firmness and determination. Our fighters and compatriots on the frontline in the Fourth Military Zone, during nearly four years of confrontation with American air, naval and artillery forces, have defied all difficulties, hardships and sacrifices and recorded brilliant achievements in combat, production, communications and transport, playing the front.

Greeting the 23rd anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, valiant Vinh Linh on flying colours in all three battles fought that day, tumbling three enemy aircraft. Due punishment was meted out to the highly dangerous Long recon planes: from mid-August until now, eight of them have been downed to pieces. Indeed

(Continued page 2)

## PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S MESSAGE

TO CADRES, TEACHERS, WORKERS, EMPLOYEES, PUPILS AND STUDENTS IN INFANT SCHOOLS, GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS, COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION CLASSES, SECONDARY VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ON THE OPENING OF THE 1968-1969 SCHOOL YEAR

Dear nephews, nieces, and grandchildren,

ON the occasion of the beginning of the 4th "Anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation school year" I send you all my affectionate greetings. Despite the fact that the whole country is at war, our education is growing stronger and developing faster than ever.

I am pleased to learn that in spite of difficult circumstances, there are at present in the North of our country 12,000 general education schools, a primary school for each village, an elementary school for each of many villages, and at least one secondary school for every district. Over six million people are going to school, of whom over a million cadres, workers and peasants are attending complementary education classes. Enrolment in higher education establishments and secondary vocational schools has increased nearly three times compared with the period before the resistance against American aggression. More than 30 colleges and 200 secondary vocational schools have been confronting closely with various government departments and regional administrations in giving a strong impulse to the training of cadres, either full-time or on-the-job.

All schools have exerted great efforts in the emulation movement for good teaching and good learning, for greater security for teachers and students, and for better material and spiritual life.

Although the American aggressors have been frantically attacking the North, not only have we inflicted on them dismal failures, both politically and militarily, but we have also defeated them on the front of education and cadre training.

All this is due to our Party's sound line, to the heroism of our armed forces and people and also to the fact that you in the schools have won through many difficulties to fulfil your duties.

On this occasion, I commend you for your efforts and achievements.

However, the American imperialists continue obstinate. The revolution in our country still has many difficulties and hardships to tide over until complete victory. At present, you are entrusted by our Party and people with even more important tasks than before. So I would like to remind you of the few points:

— Both teachers and students must constantly enhance their love of the fatherland and socialism, strengthen their revolutionary feelings towards the workers and peasants, show absolute loyalty to the revolution and complete confidence in the leadership of the Party, stand ready to fulfil any task assigned by the Party and the people, and ceaselessly strive to be worthy of our heroic Southern compatriots.

— No matter how great the difficulties, they must continue to emulate each other in teaching well and learning well. On the basis of political education and good ideological leadership, they must strive to raise their cultural and professional level, so as to find practical solutions to the problems posed by the revolution in our country and in a not distant future, attain the heights of science and technique.

— Together you must organise and manage better and better your material and spiritual life at school and take over better care of your health and security. The teachers' tasks are very important and very glorious.

Education is an affair of the masses. To fulfil all your tasks, you must promote socialist democracy to the full, establish good relationships and close solidarity among the teachers, between the teachers and the students, among the students themselves, among cadres of various levels, and between the school and the people.

As the aim of education is to train men and women who will continue the great revolutionary work of our Party and people, all government departments, Party organisations and regional administrations at all levels must pay even greater attention to it, show more solicitude for the schools in every respect, and help forward education.

I am looking forward to hearing of more achievements by you all.

Affecting greetings,

We shall win.

UNCLE HO

October 15, 1968

## U.S. Imperialism's Aggressiveness Bared by Its Own Words

**T**HE secret statements by U.S. President Johnson and by presidential candidates of both the Democratic and Republican Parties concerning the Viet Nam problem all sounded like sub-joining, as he spoke on October 10, Mr. Johnson "once again showed self-satisfaction at the absurdity of his limited knowledge of the U.S.," "good will for peace" and refused to stop unconditionally the bombing and all other acts of war of the U.S. in North Viet Nam. Moreover, the U.S. President said that if the Vietnamese people would not "meet" the U.S. demand for "reciprocity" the Democratic Party and the Johnson administration "Viet Nam" policy to win public support at home. His "stop-the-war" signboard, however, cannot conceal his war-hysteria.

Mr. Nixon's belittled stand with regard to the Viet Nam problem is known to everybody. In recent years, he had constantly been raising for an intensification and expansion of the U.S. policy in Viet Nam. On March 24, 1968 that a halt to the bombing would only prolong the war, and last July, he urged the U.S. public to support the war because, "they're going to pass for a 'dumb candidate'." He has thus far distanced himself from Mr. Johnson's Viet Nam policy. In his September 30 speech, he declared: "I have decided that my first priority as President shall be to end the war in Viet Nam as soon as possible without an honorable peace."

Shortly afterwards, however, he said he "would not undertake a unilateral withdrawal" from South Viet Nam. Concerning the cessation of the bombing of North Viet Nam, he claimed for "reciprocity" and even threatened to "resume the bombing" if the Vietnamese people do not give up or scale down their fight for independence and freedom.

Mr. Humphrey's speech has been highly criticized by American opinion as "aggressive" and containing "nothing new."

In the current election campaign, Republicans, including Nixon, have been actively taking advantage of the fear of the Democratic Party and the Johnson administration's Viet Nam policy to win public support at home. His "stop-the-war" signboard, however, cannot conceal his war-hysteria.

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## A VICTORY...

(Continued from page 1)

this period has witnessed an all-time record of 1,199 downed over Vinh Linh.

Keeping up continuously the offensive, from September 8 to 25, all regions in the Fourth Military Zone scored kills every day, bagging a total of 46 American aircraft. September was one of the most fruitful months for our armed forces and people since April '63. 23 enemy planes were shot down in September. Within barely two minutes, a white flight of American planes was destroyed over Quang Binh, comprising one F-4C and one RF-4C. Many air-pirates were captured. On the 17th, in several brilliant battles, Nghe An, Quang Binh and Vinh Linh shot down six American aircraft.

THE splendid series of successes won by the North since the knocking down of the 3,000th American aircraft marks new progress by our people's armed forces. On several occasions, the gunners of Vinh Linh brought down an enemy plane with barely two or four rounds. Our air force and missile units, seeing through all enemy schemes and seizing every favourable opportunity, have fiercely set on the enemy and chalked up new exploits. The network of fire woods at high altitude by the valiant militia and self-defence units of all localities in the Fourth Military Zone is a constant source of fear for the U.S. air buccanniers. The fourteen times they were down during the past period by their infantry weapons bespeak the strength of those who, "plough or

A peaceful settlement in Viet Nam is totally unacceptable while there is still U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. Withdrawal of U.S. troops, recognition of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and talks with it about questions concerning South Viet Nam are the first and only steps, an unconditional cessation of U.S. bombings and all other acts of war against the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation or to allow the Paris talks to proceed to other questions of interest to both sides.

Underlining the steady expansion of the liberated areas which now cover over 50 per cent of the South Viet Nam territory with a more than to million population, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is in practice functioning like a government: it sees to the safety of the people's lives, runs and develops its economy and culture and endeavours to build and strengthen the liberated areas in every respect.

The N.F.L. Political Program which fully meets the most current aspirations of the South Vietnamese people has rallied the people of all walks of life in South Viet Nam under its revolutionary banner, the Vietnamese representative said.

He declared in conclusion: "To put it in a nutshell, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people."

hammer in one hand, gun in the other," stand ready to fire on the enemy wherever and whenever they come. The Quang Binh militia and self-defence units alone have been credited with eight planes, which raised the total of planes downed by them since the start of the war of destruction to 97. On September 17, three million-tons of fire missiles and rockets were launched from the area of the Nam Dinh Textile Complex, the biggest of its kind in North Viet Nam, damaging many workshops and destroying many housing quarters of the workers. However, thanks to well organized civil defence, and readjustment of work to war-time conditions, the Complex and many others textile factories have continually overfulfilled their plans.

OVER the past six-odd months, the American aggressors have dropped in frantic raids hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs on the bridges, estuaries, bridges, etc. in the hope of cutting off our supply route to the front. But all their efforts have proved fruitless. Our army engineers, young volunteers, cadres, bookers, and people in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Vinh Linh, inspired by the grim resolve to fight to the death and a high creative spirit, have maintained a constant flow of traffic. Our vehicles have finished their steady pace on the road to victory.

Alongside enemy strikes, natural calamities caused by many difficulties to our people. Drought, floods and typhoons happened in close succession, threatening the age-old experience, industriousness and courage, our people closed their ranks, overcome all difficulties and boosted production. We have derived great strength from President Ho's sacred appeal, to triumph not only on the battlefields but also on the ricefields, in factories and construction sites. In spite of enemy fierce attacks or natural disasters, many facts such as Thanh Cham, Nam Dan, Quynh Lau and the outskirts of Vinh (Nghe An) have finished their entire rice acreage. Emulating Quang Binh and Ha Tinh, Nam Dan has launched a movement in which the entire people participate in communication and transport work, determined to defeat the American aggressors. Fearless of bombs and shells, cultural and educational work never ceases developing. School enrolment in the provinces of the former Fourth Zone has considerably risen for the 1968-1969 school year.

Those great and successful efforts spell out the love of the country and socialism of the people of the North, who, for the sake of the fatherland's independence and freedom, are ready to fight shoulder to shoulder with their Southern fellow countrymen and bring our people's resistance against American aggression, for national salvation, to complete victory.

## THE NORTH—GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

**B**Y the end of September, the textile service of North Viet Nam has fulfilled 85 per cent of its yearly plan and 95 per cent of the cloth quota.

In the past few years, in its war of destruction against North Viet Nam, the U.S. has hit with great violence the textile mills of the U.S. alone, 1,067 planes, dropped nearly 2,000 bombs of various kinds and fired many rockets and missiles on the area of the Nam Dinh Textile Complex, the biggest of its kind in North Viet Nam, damaging many workshops and destroying many housing quarters of the workers. However, thanks to well organized civil defence, and readjustment of work to war-time conditions, the Complex and many others textile factories have continually overfulfilled their plans.

During this campaign, the workers have made hundreds of suggestions for rationalization and found thousands of technical innovations which helped increase productivity considerably. The labor force in many enterprises has been re-distributed. Weavers have come forward to operate loom machines and to do repairs more quickly.

At the Nam Dinh Textile Complex more than 60 technical innovations have been recorded which raise efficiency

## TEXTILE SERVICE RECORDS NEW SUCCESSSES

of Forces' offensives, the D.R.V.N. Government decided to present the South Vietnamese people with 30,000 tons of rice, 100,000,000 metres of cloth and 100 tons of medicines. The decision was given an enthusiastic response by textile workers throughout North Viet Nam who launched an emulation movement called "Ten Million Extra-Plan Metres of Cloth for Kindred South."

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At the Nam Dinh Textile Complex more than 60 technical innovations have been recorded which raise efficiency

from 30 to 120 per cent. Workers of the blanket section have increased the output of a machine from 35 to 37 blankets per shift.

This year, the Nam Dinh Textile Complex exceeded its first-half-year plan by more than 600,000 metres of cloth.

Many sections of the "March 8" Textile Factory in Hanoi, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by anti-air raid dispersion have in-

creased the average output of a machine from 24 to 27 metres of cloth per shift.

le Hoai Duc district (Ha Tay province) the hand-loom weaving co-ops have received 175 more looms with a view to turning out nearly one million metres of cloth more than last year.

The D.R.V.N. National Assembly and Government have awarded to Labour Orders to outstanding textile factories and co-operatives.

## LIBRARIES EXPAND RAPIDLY

THE libraries of the D.R.V.N. are expanding and quickly their numbers and continually improving their organization to make books accessible to broad masses of the people.

In the colonial days, the whole of Viet Nam had only

four libraries (two in Hanoi, one in Hue and the other in Thanh Hoa). There were only a very restricted number of readers has doubled compared with 1930, usually regarded by the French as the most prosperous year in nearly a century of their rule in Indo-China.

In its role as promoter of libraries in North Viet Nam, the Central National Library right in the first days after the restoration of peace undertook to build a vast network of public libraries reaching down even to the remotest villages.

There are at present 34 provincial or municipal libraries and 102 reading rooms in the country. In its own quarters, in addition to "book-reading groups" in the countryside, the Central National Library has increased quickly thanks partly to the expansion of the editing services and partly to the help provided by the other socialist countries, and also to the broadening exchange with libraries of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

With the complete liberation of North Viet Nam, the role of the libraries changed completely. The Central National Library in Hanoi opened wide its doors to a new public comprising students, peasants, civil servants and also children who have their own reading room in the establishment. Its resources increased quickly thanks partly to the expansion of the editing services and partly to the help provided by the other socialist countries, and also to the broadening exchange with libraries of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Recently a conference was held in Hanoi by the Ministry of Education to sum up the results obtained during the last three years by these classes. It was graced by the presence of Prime Minister Pham Van Dong who gave directives for their program.

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## Within An Hour, 3 U.S. Aircraft Brought Down Over Con Co Island

ON October 10 last, at 6.30, 6.40 and 6.50, three U.S. aircraft, a F-105 Super-Sabre, a F-4 Phantom and a F-105 Phantom were shot down over Con Co island off the coast of Viet Nam, on the 17th parallel.

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## CLASSES MAJORING IN MATHS OPENED IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

**S**CHOOLS in North Viet Nam have opened special classes for pupils majoring in mathematics. The review "Mathematics and Youth" published by the Viet Nam Mathematics Association helps pupils of these classes develop their aptitudes. Many maths classes such as in Quang Binh province publish reviews contributed by teachers and pupils alike.

By the end of the 1967-1968 academic year, the education service had opened 35 mathematics special classes for nearly 2,000 pupils run by an over 300 qualified teaching staff.

The first class started at the beginning of the 1967-1968 school year under the direction of the Hanoi Central College and was attended by 37 pupils selected from among those who had got the best marks in mathematics in the 8th form of secondary schools in North Viet Nam. Since then other classes have been opened in the Teachers' College of Hanoi and Vinh and various secondary schools for enrolment picked through maths contests for pupils of 7th year classes in secondary education. The pupils of these special classes also learn other subjects of general education and receive all-round training in political, ethics, physical culture and sports.

With regard to the special subject taught in these classes besides regular courses, teachers guide their pupils in extramuros activities such as

"maths-sores", "maths-clubs" writing small mathematical treatises and practising applied mathematics. The review "Mathematics and Youth" published by the Viet Nam Mathematics Association helps pupils of these classes develop their aptitudes. Many maths classes such as in Quang Binh province publish reviews contributed by teachers and pupils alike.

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Term begins at secondary school at Xuan Dinh in the Hanoi outskirts.







# ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

## Military Operations

- \* South of the D.M.Z., 900 Adverse Troops Killed or Wounded, and 27 Armoured Cars and 20 Planes and Helicopters Destroyed or Shot Down in the First 11 Days of October.
- \* A Battalion C.P. Destroyed, 2 Companies and 2 Platoons of the U.S. Forces Decimated Northwest of Saigon on Oct. 7 and 8.
- \* Intense Activity of Patriotic Artillerymen against Many Enemy Positions on the Whole Territory.
- \* Heavy Enemy Losses Inflicted by Guerilla Warfare.

**N**ORTHWEST of Saigon, the P.L.A.F. continue to hit hard at enemy troops, especially paratroopers, and have pounded several adverse positions, while in the Mekong Delta, the guerrillas have increased their activity especially in the province of My Tho where they have repeatedly pumped artillery fire into military targets in the provincial capital.

In the coastal provinces of Central Trung Bo, to the North-Northwest of Saigon, the enemy losses around Thuong Duc rise higher every day. Meanwhile, the P.L.A.F. have bombarded the 2nd Division H.Q. and other military targets in Quang Ngai city, the Nuoc Nam airfield near Da Nang and another airfield in Nha Trang.

Farther North, close to the D.M.Z., 900 enemy soldiers, mostly U.S. marines, were put out of action in the first 10 days of October, North of Highway No. 9. Guerilla warfare in the mountain spurs of Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces in the period from Sept. 10 to Oct. 8 inflicted on the enemy casualties estimated at nearly 500 men, most of them G.I.s.

### SAIGON AREA AND MEKONG DELTA

**T**HE P.L.A.F. successfully attacked many enemy entrenched positions or units on raiding operations in various parts of Nam Bo (ex-Cochinchina), *Giai Phong* Press Agency reported. On Oct. 4, near Vung Liem (90km Southwest of Saigon), a company of puppet Division 13 was destroyed in a 7-minute battle. The guerrillas seized a large quantity of weapons and war material and the next day, intercepting river-borne reinforcements, they took a further toll of enemy lives. All told in these 2 days, they wiped out 250 adverse soldiers and sank or burnt 4 vessels.

On Oct. 7 and 8, about 50km Northwest of Saigon, in the province of Tay Ninh, elements of the U.S. 101st Air Cavalry Division were fiercely engaged on several occasions at Loc Hung, losing a battalion C.P., a company and 2 platoons wiped out, and another company decimated.

In the same province, a puppet paratrooper battalion intercepted during a looting operation at Ben Dinh (20km South-Southeast of Tay Ninh) suffered more than one hundred casualties.

Southeast of Saigon, on the Long Tau river, one of the main sea channels, a 3,000-ton cargo ship was heavily damaged by patriotic gunners, 25km Southeast of the city.

The P.L.A.F. artillery was very active in this area and pumped a devastating fire into a U.S. artillery position at Giong Lon (25km Northwest of Saigon) on Oct. 4, putting 120 G.I.'s out of action and destroying 100mm and 60mm guns, 6 cannons and heavy

mortars, 3 vehicles and 2 warehouses; the puppet 7th Division H.Q. and other targets on Oct. 10 and 13 in My Tho city where people of several districts rose up against local tyrants and hoisted a N.F.L. flag atop a 20-meter mast at an enemy signal camp; the Hieu Thien sub-sector H.Q. at Go Dau (35km Southeast of Tay Ninh) on Oct. 13; and the next day several enemy positions Northeast of Saigon.

### COASTAL PROVINCES TO THE NORTH-NORTHWEST OF SAIGON

**G**IAI PHONG Press Agency also related that in the Da Nang sector between Oct. 4 and 6 the enemy lost some 100 killed or wounded and 7 planes and helicopters shot down around the beach. On Oct. 7, Western newswires reported violent onsets by the patriots in hand-to-hand combats on columns sent in to rescue this beleaguered post.

The Nuoc Nam helicopter base, Southeast of Da Nang, came under shelling again on Oct. 8 and sustained serious losses. A similar situation was reported at Nha Trang airfield where 18 aircraft, 30 vehicles and 3 warehouses were destroyed or burnt down by an artillery barrage unleashed by the P.L.A.F. on the night of September 21 to 22. Quang Ngai city (120 km Southeast of Da Nang) was violently shelled by patriotic artillerymen on the night of Oct. 13 to Oct. 14. The artillery fire caused heavy damage and losses to the puppet 2nd Division H.Q. and to the administrative and military quarters. At the same time, according to Western news

17th parallel, some 60 combats were reported between Oct. 1 and 11, including an ambush on a U.S. 40-vehicle armored column near Can Thien in which 50 G.I.'s were killed and 7 armored cars destroyed. Total enemy losses in this 11-day period amounted to nearly 900 men (including more than 600 Americans) killed or wounded, 27 tanks and armored cars destroyed, 20 planes and helicopters shot down and 7 motor launches and vessels sunk or burnt.

### GUERRILLA WARFARE BLEEDS THE ENEMY WHITE

**T**HIS week's bulletin strikingly featured a step-up of guerrilla warfare on the whole territory of South Viet Nam. Guerrillas and regional troops harassed the enemy without respite, causing him important, though sometimes not so spectacular, losses. Thus, from Sept. 17 to Oct. 5, in the 3 Mekong

Delta provinces of Tra Vinh, Vinh Long and Ha Tien, they chalked up 400 enemy troops put out of action and 4 combat launches and war vessels sunk or set afire. Worth noticing is that in fighting off enemy raids on Phu Quoc Island in the Gulf of Thailand, they killed or wounded 6 American and 30 puppet troops on Sept. 20. In Cu Chi district, widely known for highly developed guerrilla warfare, between Oct. 1 and 8, guerrillas of 3 communes, some 50 km Northwest of Saigon, wiped out 125 adverse soldiers and brought down one helicopter.

In Quang Tri province, South Viet Nam's northernmost sector, and regional troops militiamen of Gio Linh and Cam Lo districts fought 250 battles in the 3rd quarter of this year, killing or wounding 1,500 enemy troops (including 1,200 G.I.'s), destroying or damaging 115 military vehicles and shooting down or burning 20 planes and helicopters.



U.S. tanks destroyed in Tay Ninh province

## CAODAISTS FIGHT U.S. AND PUPPETS

**A**FTER the failure of Can Vuong—an anti-French movement at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century—a number of patriots in Nam Bo, while its Holy Sea is at Tay Ninh.

The Cao Dai military force about 25,000 strong was split up in 1956 after Ngo Dinh Diem had started his anti-religious sect war. A number of Cao daists then withdrew to the hills of Tay Ninh to work for a living and practise their religion, but like their fellow patriots living there, they continued to be oppressed and persecuted. Little by little they realized that so long as foreign invaders remained in the country, the people could not live in peace and that only by joining forces with their compatriots could they drive out the aggressors, wipe out the traitors and regain their freedom of creed.

On October 12, 1967, 20,000 Cao daists demonstrated in front of the Tay Ninh Holy Sea against house evic-

tion and land grabbing by the Yankees and quislings. This successful action marked a great turning point in the Cao daist movement.

In the general attack and concerted uprisings early spring of this year, the Cao daists in the whole of South Viet Nam, particularly in Tay Ninh, put up a remarkable show. They saw to the supply of food and ammunition, evacuated the wounded, served the battlefield, helped the army men in combat, wiped out the traitors and die-hard thugs in order to wrest back their right as masters of the land.

On August 18, 19 and 20, 1968, with planes, cannons and toxic chemicals the enemy laid waste the fertile and populated areas in Tay Ninh province and around the Holy Sea. They dropped incendiary bombs and fired rockets on Long Xuyen, causing heavy civilian casualties, burning hundreds of houses and

(Continued page 7)